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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/602,251	06/23/2003	Jurgen Otto Besenhard	LEE-0001	1932
23413 CANITOR CO	23413 7590 12/14/2007 CANTOR COLBURN, LLP			
	COAD SOUTH		TALBOT, BRIAN K	
BLOOMFIELD, CT 06002			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1792	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			12/14/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

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	Application No.	Applicant(s)			
Office Astion Occurrence	10/602,251	BESENHARD ET AL.			
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
	Brian K. Talbot	1792			
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address			
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tin vill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status	•				
Responsive to communication(s) filed on 17 Oct This action is FINAL . 2b) ☑ This Since this application is in condition for alloward closed in accordance with the practice under E	action is non-final. nce except for formal matters, pro				
Disposition of Claims					
4)	21-27 is/are withdrawn from cons	sideration			
Application Papers					
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine	r				
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.					
Applicant may not request that any objection to the					
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correcting 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex					
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119					
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents 2. Certified copies of the priority documents 3. Copies of the certified copies of the prior application from the International Bureau * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of	s have been received. s have been received in Applicati ity documents have been receive ı (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No ed in this National Stage			
Attachment(s)	_				
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	4)				
Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date	5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:				

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Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 10/17/07 has been entered.

2. Claims 2 and 17-19 have been canceled. Claims 4,6,10-12,14,15 and 21-27 have been withdrawn. Claim 28 has been added. Claims 1,3,5,7-9,13,16,20 and 28 remain in the application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. Claims 1,3,5,7-9,13,16,20 and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Miyaki et al. (US 2002/0114993) taken in view of Besenhard et al. (US 5,916,485).

Miyaki et al. discloses a method for producing a lithium ion secondary battery comprising a lithium-based cathode. Miyaki et al. teaches that it is desirable to add a protective layer, such as an electrically conducting protective layer, on the cathode layer (Abstract and paragraphs 0022-0027). Miyaki et al. teaches coating successively or simultaneously with the

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electrode material mixture (paragraph 0059). Miyaki et al. teaches that the claimed cathode bulk materials in paragraphs 0421 to 0427.

Besenhard et al. discloses a method of substrate induced coagulation that produces electrically conductive composites comprising the steps of: contacting a bulk material with a solution containing a solvent and a flocculant so that the flocculant adheres to the bulk, and then contacting the flocculant-treated bulk material with a dispersion containing a second solvent and a particulate solid particle such that the particulate solid particles deposit on the bulk material. Besenhard et al. teaches that in its method conductivity is achieved using very small amounts of conductive material, which interferes less with the properties of the substrate. Besenhard et al. specifically teaches that its method is useful in forming battery electrodes, and reduces the proportion of electrochemically active components lowering the energy density (col. 7, lines 19-21 and col. 8, lines 4-11). Further it is noted that Besenhard et al. teaches that its method may be used on practically all substrate materials (col. 5, lines 11-20).

It is the Examiner's position that the references taken in combination would have suggested to one having ordinary skill in the art to use Besenhard et al.'s substrate induced coagulation method to adhere an electrically conducting protective layer, or other protective layer, to Miyaki et al.'s particulate cathode material in order to obtain the benefit of using very small amounts of conductive material to prevent lowering the energy density of the battery. Further, one would have expected successful results since Besenhard et al. generally states that its method is successful with many different materials and suggests use in forming battery electrodes. The test of obviousness is not express suggestion of the claimed invention in any or all references but rather what the references taken collectively would suggest to those of ordinary skill in the art

presumed to be familiar with them. *In re Rosselet*, 347 F.2d 847, 146 USPQ 183 (CCPA 1965);

In re Hedges, 783 F.2d 1038.

As to claim 1, the process of Miyaki et al. in view of Besenhard et al. would produce

core-shell materials with distinct phases.

As to claim 3, Besenhard et al. teaches the use of aqueous solvents in its substrate

induced coagulation process.

As to claim 5, Besenhard et al.'s polymer may be gelatin, a water-soluble protein.

As to claims 7-9, both Miyaki et al. and Besenhard et al. teach the use of "mixed"

coatings which contain different particles. Besenhard et al. also teaches the creation of "thick"

coatings made by repeating the coating steps (col. 6, lines 61-64).

As to claims 16 and 20, Miyaki et al. teaches the use of titanium dioxide or alumina as

the particulate protective layer (paragraphs 0017-0018 and 0026), as well as other of the claimed

materials.

Response to Amendment

4. Applicant's arguments filed 10/17/07 have been fully considered but they are not

persuasive.

Applicant argued that the heating step of 550°C is necessary to produce a concentration

gradient of the one or more dopants with the core and shell being of different phases.

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Applicant argues that this with support from the specification, pg. 7-8. The arguments are not commensurate in scope with the claims. As noted in the specification the claimed temperature range is specific for TiO₂ coated LiCoO₂ with gelatin flocculant. The claims are not limited as such. Furthermore in support of this, the specification teaches that the temperature and phases are dependent upon the system and reaction desired. If Applicant were to amendment claim 1 to include the particular material, the Examiner will reconsider his position.

In addition, Applicant is directed to claim 4 of Besenhard et al. that states a sintering step. The Examiner takes the position that the sintering step would also produce the claimed gradient concentration (see withdrawn claim 11 and specification, pg. 7, line 12 – pg. 8, line 2 which talks about sintering).

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Brian K. Talbot whose telephone number is (571) 272-1428. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 8AM-4PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Timothy H. Meeks can be reached on (571) 272-1423. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Kraller 12/11/07

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Brian K Talbot Primary Examiner

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BKT